KII HYGORODSKIY, YU.T

122-3-22/30

AUTHOR: Kitaygorodskiy, Yu.I., Engineer, Kogan, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Tuzlukova, V.A., Engineer.

TITLE: Induction Heating Installation with Step-feed Floor. (Induktsionnyy nagrevatel's shagayushchim podom)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1957, No.3, pp. 57 - 58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In induction-heating furnaces working on the heating zone principle, the blanks to be heated are fed by a pneumatic pusher. The disadvantages of this arrangement are discussed and a machine is described which has a moving floor consisting of water-cooled tubes of heat-resisting steel tubes. It lifts a set of blanks and advances them by a step before they are again deposited on the bottom of the furnace. The kinematics of the vertical and horizontal reciprocating motions is illustrated. The main power consumptions and losses are given in a table. The specific power consumption can be reduced to 0.5 kWh/kg. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 4 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress Card 1/1

KITAYGORODSKIX YU. I

24-1-23/26

Yerokhin, A.A., Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. I., Kogan, M. G., and Silin, L. L. (Moscow). AUTHORS:

On the effect of ultrasonics on the character of TITLE: crystallisation inside a weld pool. (O vozdeystvii

kolebaniy ul'trazvukovoy chastoty na kharakter

kristallizatsii svarochnoy vanny).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, No.1, pp. 140-142 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The results are described of some tests carried out by the Institute of Metallurgy, Ac.Sc. USSR (Institut Metallurgii AN SSSR) and the Scientific Research

Technological Institute (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Tekhnologicheskiy Institut) on the effects of ultrasonics on the character of crystallisation of the metal under welding conditions, paying particular attention to welding of scale resistant austenitic steels for which the problem of improving the structure is of particular interest in view of their pronounced tendency to transcrystallisation. Typical welding equipment and standard

welding regimes were used. Automatic welding was effected under flux, argon arc welding was effected by means of a tungsten electrode of 5 mm dia. using as

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On the effect of ultrasonics on the character of crystallisation

inside a weld pool.

addition/4 mm wire of the alloy 311-334. oscillations in the metal were generated by means of a magnetostriction element which was rigidly connected to the transducer. The natural frequency of the mechanical system in the no-load state equalled 19.5 kc/sec, which varied as a function of the temperature of the metal, the dimensions of the bath and other factors, by 0.5 to 1.5 kc/sec when the bath was filled. The amplitude was about 35µ. Preliminary calculations showed that such an amplitude ensures a kinetic energy which is adequate for influencing effectively the crystallisation of the weld joint. The power consumed by the transducer is 2 to 2.5 kW. Two methods of generating the oscillations are compared; in one the oscillations were transmitted to the bath through the base metal (Fig.1a), whilst in the other the oscillations were produced in the weld pool itself by means of direct submersion of the tip of the oscillating element into the molten pool. The second mentioned method proved more favourable. The carried out experiments proved the possibility of utilisation of ultrasonics for

Card 2/3

On the effect of ultrasonics on the character of crystallisation inside a weld pool.

controlling the processes of crystallisation of the metal of the seam during fusion welding.

There are 4 figures and 3 references - 1 Russian, 1 English, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

Generator for energising large magnetostrictive transducers, Elaterichestvo no.2167-59 y 158.

(Fransducers)

(Fransducers)

807/122-58-7-13/21

AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. T., Engineer and Kogan, M.G., Candidate

of Technical Bciences

TITIE: The Modernisation of High-frequency Tube Oscillators

(Mcdernizatsiya lampovykh ustanovok T.V.Ch)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 42-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Modernisation schemes for existing high-frequency generators have been developed and practically tested

generators have been developed the skiy institut by Nauchno-issledovatel skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Scientific Production Research Institut). Modernised condenser batteries for the oscillator circuit can be carried out in two variants. A 7 000 µµF battery consists of 14 ceramic high-frequency condensers, KVKG-3, consists of 14 ceramic high-frequency connected, and

cf 1 000 μμF each, parallel-series connected, and cooled by natural convection of air. In the second variant, 15 000 μμF are assembled in 14 condensers of 2 200 μμfarad each. Measures against radio interference

2 200 pufarad each. Measures against radio interference involving filters and screening have not always been effective and the reduction in the basic frequency of the

installation to 130 kc/s is recommended. Voltage installation to 130 kc/s is recommended. Voltage stabilisers of the electronic-thyratron type and of the stabilisers of the electronic-thyratron type and of the

auto-transformer type (SAN-3 or ST-80) have been compared. In the former, mercury type thyratrons were replaced by

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The Modernisation of High-frequency Tube Oscillators

gas-filled units (TG1-2.5/10) with a wider range of operating temperatures. The ST-80 stabiliser is recommended when the heating circuit is not stabilised. An excitation voltage regulator has been developed to accomplish a smooth variation in operation of the grid supply. The upper terminal of the oscillating circuit coil is connected to the valve grids, the lower terminal to the anodes. The cathode (the neutral point of the circuit) is connected to sliding contacts moving along the coils of the grid connection. Thus, in regulating the anode voltage, the neutral point of the coil changes its position, Figure 3 shows an installation for exciting and interrupting the oscillations, developed to replace the older device which incorporated special rectifiers of inadequate reliability. Oscillations are interrupted by blocking the valve. The voltage shift required is picked off a voltage divider connected in the anode supply circuit. The control is accomplished by magnetic starters which short-circuit one of the resistances in the voltage divider. In a new water-cooling installation, the older Card2/3 8 mm 1.d., 2 mm wall thickness and 500 mm length. Since

807/122-58-7-13/31

The Modernisation of High-frequency Tube Oscillators

electrolytic action is inevitable, replaceable copper tubes are connected in the water circuit, which have the anode potential. Electrolytic action concentrates on the copper tubes.

There are 3 figures.

There are 3 figures.

Card 3/3

SOV/24-58-8-14/37

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AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. I., Kogan, M. G., Kuznetsova, V. A., Rykalin, N. N. and Silin, L. L. (Moscow)

TITLE: Joining Metals in the Solid State by subjecting them to the Effects of Ultrasonics (Soyedineniye metallov v tverdom sostoyanii pri vozdeystvii ul'trazvukovykh kolebaniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp 88-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During 1957 and 1958 methods of obtaining spot and seam joints of various metals under the effect of ultrasonics were tried out at the Institute of Metallurgy, Ac.Sc., USSR. It was established that the quality of the obtained joints depends on two groups of inter-related factors. The first group of factors depends on the physical properties of the metals (mainly hardness and ductility), the state of the surface (presence of oxide and edsorption films, height of micro non-uniformities) and the thickness of the joined components. The second group of factors depends on the regimes of the apparatus (oscillation amplitude of the tool, effect duration, the magnitude of the contact force), the geometry and the properties of the contact surface of

SOV/24-58-8-14/37

Joining Metals in the Solid State by Subjecting them to the Effects of Ultrasonics

the used tool. By means of ultrasonics joints of various metals and alloys were produced, e.g. copper, aluminium, O.1 to 1.5 mm thick duraluminium and 0.2 to 0.7 mm thick standard steels. The possibility of obtaining joints depends only on the thickness of that component which is located at the side of contact with the excitor of the ultrasonics; the thickness of the other component is of no consequence. Preliminary preparation of the joined surfaces usually consists of degressing by means of solvents (e.g. methanol). The electric power consumed by the magnetostriction transducer is between the limits of 0.7 and 2.5 kW, the ultrasonics frequency is 18 to 25 kc/sec, the amplitude of the front face of the tool is 10 to 40µ. The duration of the effect of the ultrasonics in the case of a spot joint varied between 0.5 and 4.0 sec, the contact pressure being 10 to 100 kg, which is considerably less than the force required for cold welding by applying pressure. The optimum value of each of the parameters involved in the formation of a joint was determined by

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Joining Metals in the Solid State by Subjecting them to the Effects of Ultrasonics

maintaining constant the values of the other parameters involved. For instance, using a contact end piece. of 8 mm², the optimum values of the time of applying elastic oscillations and the contact pressure were 1.5 sec and 30 kg respectively for aluminium sheet. In Fig.1 the dependence on the duration of the ultrasonics and on the contact force is graphed of the shear strength of a spot joint of a 0.5 mm thick aluminium sheet. In shear tests of such joints, the failure occurred in the base metal and not in the joint. Reduction of the duration of the ultrasonics and reduction of the contact force bring about at first only a slight reduction in the strength without reducing the zone of the actual joint. However, further reduction of these values brings about a decrease in the joint area and consequently also a decrease in the shear strength. For instance, for an ultrasonics duration of 0.5 sec and a contact force of 10 kg, the failure will occur at the contact surface; under such a regime a joint will form only in individual insignificant sections of the area. An increase of the

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Joining Metals in the Solid State by subjecting them to the Effects of Ultrasonics

effect duration to 2 secs will also bring about a decrease in the strength. This is obviously associated with the longer duration of the ultrasonics which brings about an appreciable disruption of the surface layers, weakening the joints and tearing out the spot from the base metal. Tensile tests of good quality joints have shown that their strength is satisfactory, amounting to 30-35% of the shear strength. For usually applied contact forces, durations and amplitudes of the elastic oscillations, the relative deformation of the surface layers does not exceed 5%. A considerable deformation is observed only directly in the region of the joint. As an example, Fig.2 shows micro-photographs of the zones of joints of copper sheets for oscillation amplitudes of 50µ, a contact force of 50 kg and an application time of 1.6 sec; the reproduced micro-photographs show that in the zone of the joint the deformation of the metal is very complex. Usually two main types of joint structure are observed: a peculiar vortex structure (Fig.2, top) with a mutual penetration of both of the components to be

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Joining Metals in the Solid State by subjecting them to the Effects of Ultrasonics

> jointed and sections with a continuous transition from one component to the other (Fig. 2, centre). The thickness of the vortex structure zone reaches 0.4 mm and apparently is located at sections of the initial contact of the components to be joined. The structure of the second type occupies the larger area of the joint extending to a thickness of 0.1 to 0.15 mm and represents a zone with an almost uniform fine grain structure, whereby in the individual sections which are located in the middle of the joint it was not possible to detect a crystalline structure of the metal even if large amplifications are used (Fig.2, bottom). Eicro investi-gations of the joint zone does not reveal an appreciable thermal effect on the structure of the metals. Micro investigations of the joint after annealing for ten minutes at 600°C revealed differing grain sizes in the base metal and in the joint zone (Fig. 3). There is reason to assume that the particles of surface exides and of adsorbed films which penetrate into the metal prevent to a certain extent selective recrystallisation, which leads

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Joining Metals in the Solid State by subjecting them to the Effects of Ultrasonics

to the formation of a fine grain structure at the location of the joint. The method of joining metals in the solid state by means of ultrasonics is applicable not only to the here mentioned materials. At present investigations are being carried out relating to the conditions of formation of joints for a wider group of metals and alloys and the apparatus to be used for such work is being developed. There are three figures.

(Note: This is a complete translation)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1958

1. Metals-Bonding 2. Metals-Properties 3. Ultrasonic radiation-Performance 4. Ultrasonic radiation-Metallurgical effects 5. Ultrasonic projectors-Performance

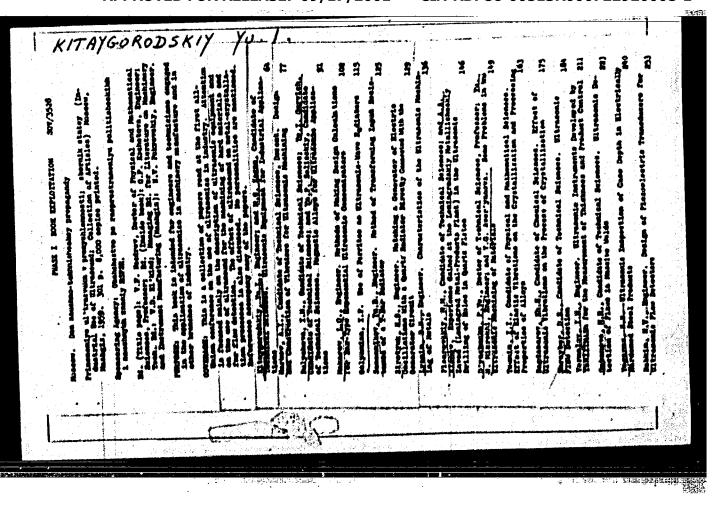
Card 6/6

KITAYGORODSKIY, Yu.I., insh.; KOGAN, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOUSOV, N.A.,

Using high-frequency electron-tube oscillators in exciting powerful ultrasonic oscillations. Vest. mash. 38 no.3:33-34 Mr '58.

(Oscillators, Electron-tube) (Ultrasonic waves) (MIRA 11:2)

Modernising installations having ref current tubes. Vest, mash. (NIRA 11:8) (Slectronic apparatus and appliances)	ITATOORODE	KIY, Ya.I.,	insh.; KOQAV,	M.G., han	i, tekhn.ne	uk		
		Modernising	installations	baving r-	current	tubes.	Yest, mab. (MIRA	11:8)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722920008-1"

28(4) AUTHORS: SOV/32-25-4-40/71 Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. I., Bogin, V. S., Vitkovskiy, A. V.

TITIE:

Ultrasonic Generator for Laboratory Tests (Ultrasvukovoy generator dlys laboratornykh issledovaniy)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 477-478 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A generator UZG-3 was designed for laboratory tests in the field of industrial application of ultrasonics. The generator is calculated, for an efficiency of 3 kw and a consumption capacity of 5 kw (supply with 220 v single-phase line current). It works in a frequency range of from 3 to 300 cycles continuously or in pulses. The pulses can be regulated in the range of from 30 to 1000 usec, and the repetition frequency from 20 to 10000 cycles. A diagram of the generator is given (Figure) which shows that the individual parts - the generator, the voltage amplifier, the pulse modulator, the capacity amplifier and adjustable magnetizing rectifiers - are supplied separately. The description of the device says, among other things, that the above-mentioned capacity amplifier serves as an output circuit of the generator UZG-3 which is composed of a push-pull circuit with the tubes GU-80. The generator is used in investigations of different technological processes with an action of

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Ultrasonic Generator for Laboratory Tests

507/32-25-4-40/71

oscillations of ultrasonic frequency, such as in purifications, mechanical treatment of hard and brittle materials, metal orystallisations, etc. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

KITAYGORODSKIY, Yu.I.

"The present State and Trand of Development of the Technological Application of Ultrasonics in Machanical Engineering."

report presented at the All-Union Scientific-Engineering Conference on the Application of Ultrasonics in Industry, Moscow, 22-26 November 1960.

24,1800

8/194/62/000/005/080/157 D222/D309

AUTHOR:

Kitaygorodskiy, Yu.I.

TITLE:

Industrial ultrasound generators and transducers

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-5-34 ch (V sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnol. mashinostr. no. 2, M., 1960, 3 - 14)

TEXT: The circuit diagrams and constructional design of the \(\text{Y3}\)^{\text{(UZG)}} series of ultrasound generators of 2.5, 5, 10, and 20 kW output power are described. The results of investigating various magnetostrictive transducers are given. The efficiency of the \(\text{IMC}\) -6 (PKS-6) transducer, of transducers made of the alloys \(K49\) \(\text{\$\psi}\) 2 (K49 \(\text{\$\text{\$P2}\)}\). \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\psi}}\} 14 (Yu14)\), and also the dependence of the specific power of different kinds of transducers on the induction were investigated. The electrical characteristics of different transducers and their geometrical dimensions are also given. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

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1.141.

Kalushinova, I. S., Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. I.

TITLE:

Investigating the factors affecting ultrasonic cleaning processes

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1962, 31, abstract 7B168 (V sb. "Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnol. mashinostr.", no.2,

Moscow, 1960, 75-83)

TEXT: The authors present the results of investigating the dependence of ultrasonic cleaning duration on the distance of the specimens from the emitting surface of standard TIMC (PMS) converters. The tests were carried out in the y3B-2 (UZV-2) baths supplied by a y3T -10 (UZG-10) generator on flat ground specimens of stainless 1x18H9T (1xh18N9T) grade steel, 100 x 100 mm and 100 mm in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degreasing solution had in diameter, having a thickness of 0.8, 3 and 5 mm. The degre

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Investigating the factors affecting ...

applied voltage) the shorter the distance in whose limits the position of the specimen affects the cleaning time. Increasing the specimen thickness up to 5 m and reducing the voltage from 520 to 110 v noticeably affects the degreasing duration only if the part is placed in immediate proximity to the converter. At a short distance of the specimen from the converter surface, the cleaning duration of the specimen lower surface is considerably shorter than that of the upper one. If the specimen is removed from the bath bottom, the cleaning time: of the upper and lower surfaces almost did not change. Plat plates of 30 x 80mm were used for the cleaning from slime, the plates being out out from 1Kh18MST sheet steel of 0.8, 2 and 2.5 mm thickness with scale after heat treatment (water-quenching at 1,050 - 1,100 C). The scale was preliminarily pickled without ultrasonies in a solution with 100 - 120 ml/l nitric acid (density - 1.35) and 45 g/l sodium fluoride at 40 - 45°C. The specimens of 0.8 mm thickness were pickled for 10 min, those of 2 mm thickness for 15 min, and the 2.5 mm specimens were pickled for 35 min. The slime was removed immediately after holding in the pickling solution. All tests for removing the slime were carried out with slight swinging of the specimens. Tests were also carried out for cleaning blind holes 1 - 5 mm in diameter and 30 - 35 mm deep on aluminum-alloy parts of intricate configuration with the dimensions 400 x 300 x 50 and 400 x 330 x 40 mm,

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S/123/62/000/007/007/016 A004/A101

Investigating the factors affecting ..

with projecting parts up to 120 - 130 mm high. Cleaning was effected in a solution containing sodiumtriphosphate, calcined soda and OP-10 by 3 g/1 each at 50°C and in "Calosha" gasoline at 20 - 30°C using ultrasonics. The authors report on the cleaning of deep through channels in large-size parts of 500 x 300 x 200 mm, the channel diameter being 100 mm and the depth 200 mm. The parts were cleaned in an ultrasonic bath and in a 30 g/l sodiumtriphosphate solution to which 3 g/l OP-10 were added at 50°C. Cleaning of the parts in the ultrasonic bath proved to be inefficient. An analysis of the obtained results revealed that for an efficient cleaning of the outer surfaces of parts, they have to be placed as near as possible to the converter surface. For cleaning the outer surfaces of voluminous parts, they have to be revolved in the ultrasonic bath, or baths have to be used in which converters are not only placed on the bottom, but also on the side walls. A swinging of the specimens during the treatment increases the homogeneity of cleaning over its entire surfaces. The most efficient method of transmitting ultrasonic oscillations during the cleaning of deep channels in solid thick-walled parts is to introduce the tool in the aperture, Investigations of the effect of ultrasonics on the acceleration of the pickling process, which were carried out on specimens and parts from 1Kh18N9T and CH 2 20 (SN2 20) steel and OT 4 and BT 1 (VT 1) titanium alloys in the form of flat

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Investigating the factors affecting ...

plates and nipples, showed that ultrasonic waves accelerate the pickling process by a factor of 2 - 3, and also promote the removal of secondary pickling products (slime) from the metal surface, moreover, the surface finish of the treated metal is improved. It is pointed out that, in solving the problem of expediency of using ultrasonics in the pickling process it is necessary to take into account that an acceleration of the process by a factor of 2 - 3 is an insufficient characteristic of the efficiency of using ultrasonics. Its application is necessary for improving the surface finish and the quality of the parts.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 4/4

3/137/62/000/004/181/201 A154/A101

AUTHORS:

Olizburg, I.L., Kitaygorodskiy, Yu.I., Krasnov, I.I., Radzeyevskaya, Ye.V., Sysolin, G.V.

TITLE:

Ultrasonio welders

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 71, abstract 48398 (Sb. "Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnol. mashinostr." no. 2, M., 1960, 162 - 170)

A detailed examination was made of the design of the following TEXT: ultrasonic welders; the Y3CM-1 (UZSM-1) for spot-welding sheet metal; the y3CA-3 (UZSA-3) for welding sheet parts in structures with large planes or profiled surfaces; the Y3CA-4 (UZSA-4) for spot-welding sheet parts in large items; the Y3CM-2 (UZSM-2) for seam-welding sheet motal. The technical characteristics of each welder are given.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] Card 1/1

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ACCESSION MR: AR5015182 UR/0137/65/000/005/I037/I037
BOURCE: Ref. zb. Hetallurglya, Abs. 51235

AUTHOR: Agranat, B. A.; Baghkirov, V. I.; Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. I.

CITELL SERCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk. Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 89-93

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum, rhenium, cobalt, molybdenum, chromium, columbium, steal, cavitation resistance, corrosion resistance, water, sulfuric acid, ultrasonic field/ Khl8N9T steel, BrAZh

TRANSLATION: An experimental study was made of the corrosion-cavitation, resistance of a number of metals and alloys (tantalum, Fhenium, bobalt, but ybichum, BrAZh Mts-10-3-1.5, MilBM97 steel, chromium, columbium) I The production of the state of the state of sound pressure approximately equal to material at an amplitude of sound pressure approximately equal to material to the scenario of cavitation bubbles). Among the materials investigated, BrAZh had the greatest resistance. A

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L-10555-66 BF(1)/BF(1)/BMA(d)/T/BFP(1)/BFP(1

TITLE: Cavitation damage to metale and alloys in ultrasonic fields

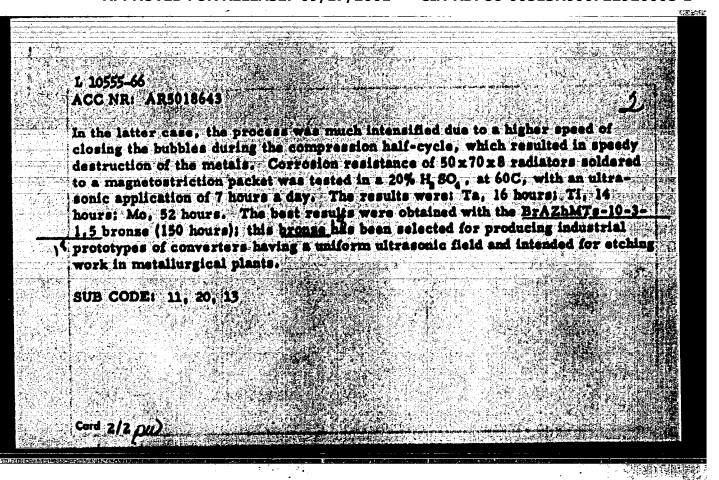
CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trasvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka t tekhnika, 1964, 89-93

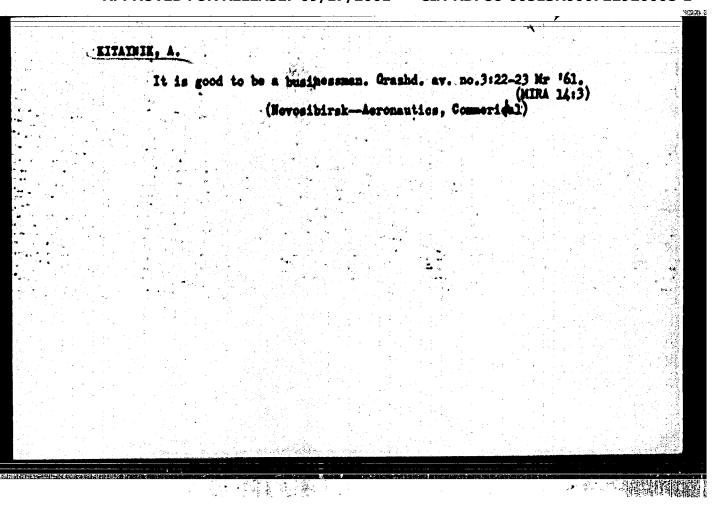
TOPIC TAGS:

"ultrasonics, metal test, corrosion resistance, metal surface, fabricated structural metal, ultrasonic field, ultrasonic effect, bronss, metal having higher cavitation and corrosion resistance were investigated as materials for building radiators and entrances in the ultrasonic etching baths for transformer steel. First, the cavitation resistance in water was determined, and then the best metals were tested in a 20% H₂SQ at a pressure of 5 atm, in an enclosed chamber, with an ultrasonic pressure amplitude of 8 atm.

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.29 -8





GLEMBOTSKIY, Ya.L., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; KITAYNIK, A.U., red.

[Judging and selecting herd rams of the Altai fine-wool breed] Otsenka i otbor proisvoditelei Altaiskoi tonkorunnoi porody. Novosibirsk, Nauka, 1965. 158 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskeye otdeleniye.

SHEPELEY, Aleksandr Origor'yevich, ASHCHEPEOV, Yevgeniy Andreyevich;

KOZHEVELEOV, Savva Yelisarovich; EMMIRA, Kiriil L'vovich; KIPATHIK,

Abram Usherovich; BIBAOOV, V.B., red.; MAZUROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[With our friends; impressions of Siberians viciting people's

democracies] U Mashikh drusei; voechatleniia sibiriakov, pobyvavshikh

v stranskh narodnoi demokratii. [Novosibirsk] Novosibirsko knishnoe

isd-vo. 1957. 127 p.

(China-Description and travel)

(Csechoslovakia-Description and travel)

(Germany, Mast-Description and travel)

PONCHAREV, P.A.; KITAYBIK, A.U., red.; SUBBOTINA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Siberian strides] Shagami sibirakimi. Movosibirak, M

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722920008-1

KASHMENSKAYA, Ol'ga Vadimovna; KHVCROSTOVA, Zoya Mikhaylovna;

KITAYNIK, A.U., red.

[Geom-phological analysis in prospecting for placers
(based on a study of the El'gi gold-bearing region in the
upper Indigirka Valley)] Gemorfologicheskii analiz pri
poiskakh rossypei (na primere El'ginekogo zolotomosmogo
raions v verkhoviiakh reki Indigirki. Novosibirsk, Red.izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1965. 165 p.

(MIRA 18:6)

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POBEREZKIN, Ye.A., dotsent; KIRICHINSKIY, N.R., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KITATSKIY, Ye.Y., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

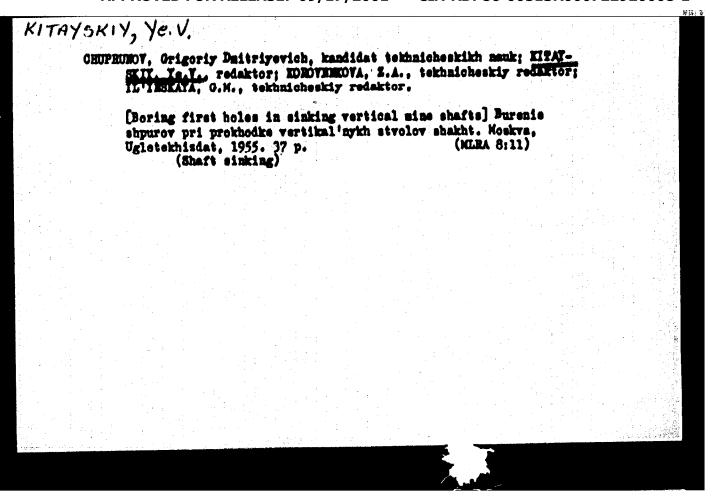
[Efficient calculation of continuous beams] Ratsionalisatsiia rascheta nerasresnykh balok] Pt. 2. [Beams with differing linear rigidity in all spans] Balki s rasnymi pogonnymi shestkostismi vo vsekh proletakh. Moskva, Ugletekhisdat. 1952. 214 p. [Microfilm] (Girders) (MIRA 8:1)

FEDOROV, S.A.; PAYLOY, E.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KITAYSKIY, Ye,V.,
redaktor; PROZUROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Sinking and despening vertical mine shafts by the regular method]
Frokhodka i uglabka vertikal'nykh styolov shakht obychnym spesobome,
Noskwa, Uglatekhisdat, 1954, 491 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 844)
(Shaft sinking)

CHERESCHYKH, Mikhail Inokent'yevich; KITAYSKIT, Ye.V., redaktor; PROZOROV-SKAYA, V.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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SAMOYLOVSKIY, M.B., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KITAYSKIY, Ye.V., redaktor isdatel'stva; AlaDOYA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; KADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organisation diagrams for working horisontal and inclined shafts) Skhemy organisatsii provedeniia gorisontal nykh i naklonnykh gornykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 143 1. (MIZA 9:9) [Microfilm]

1. Ther'kov. Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-issledovatel'ekiy institut organisatsii i mekhanisatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Coal mines and mining)

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MINDELL, Bisbar Onisipovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh mauk; ASSOMOV,
V.A., redaktor; MINISKIY, Te.V., redaktor; PROZOMOVSIATA, V.L.
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

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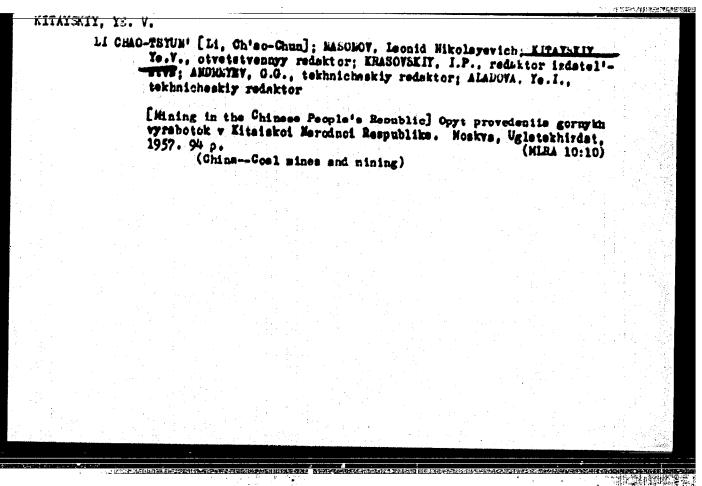
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POSEVIE, Pantelsymon Stepanovich; KITAYSKIV. Ye.V., otvetstvennyy redsktor;
SMIRMOV, L.V., redsktor isdatel stvs; KOROYMEKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redsktor

[Operator of the BCh-1 pneumatic londer in mines] Prokhodchik-mashinist pnewsaticheskogo gruschika BCh-1. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956.

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[Directions for hydrometeorological stations and posts] Mastavlenie gidrometeorologicheskim stantsiam i postsm. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. (Continued on next card)

BURKOVSKAYA, Ye.Kh.--(continued) Card 2.

isd-vo. No.3, pt.2. [Working up materials of meteorological ovservations] Obrabotka materialov meteorologicheskikh nabliudenii. 1958. 85 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy slushby. 2. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im.
A.I.Voyeykova (for Burkovskaya, Igrunov, Mechayev). 3. Starshiye
inshenery Mauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta seroklimetologii
(for Bobrikova, Terent'yeva). 4. Glavnoye upravleniye Gidrometeorologicheskoy slushby SSSR (for GUGMS) (for Kitaytsev, Kus'min,
Olimpov, Skiteykin). 5. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (GGO)
(for Berlin, Mechayev, Rusin, Shcherbakova). 6. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy slushby (UGMS) (for Martynov, Simonov, Ivanov,
Bessonov).

(Meteorology--Observers' menuals)

VOLOKH, V.G.; GUSHCHIMA, M.V.; IGRUNOV, V.D.; MECHAYEV, I.M.; POEROVSKAYA, I.A.; TRIPOHOVA, T.S.; TSYGAHOVA, A.M.; RUSIM, M.P., otv.red.; KITAYTSEV, A.M., red.; KUZ'MIM, L.A., red.; GLIMPOV, V.G., red.; SETTEYKIM, I.S., red.; BERLIM, I.A., red.; MECHAYEV, I.M., red.; SHCHEBAKOVA, L.F., red.; MARTYNOV, S.I., red.; SINOMOV, Ta.P., red.; IVANOV, A.P., red.; BESSOMOV, M.P., red.; YASHOOGRODSKAYA, M.M., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

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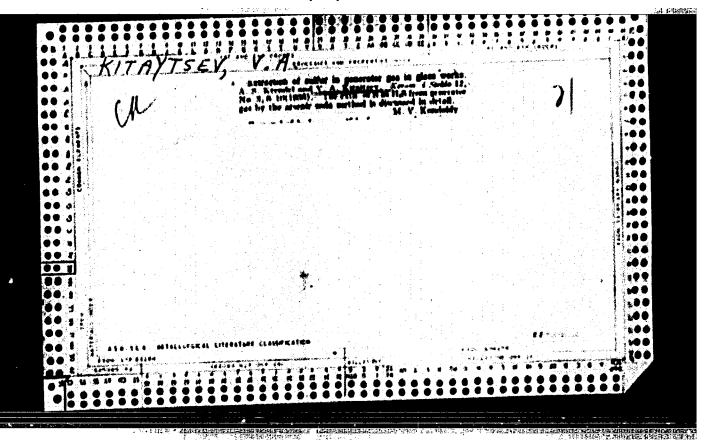
L.F., inshener; FERMIN, F.D., inshener; TAKOVIEV, V.B., inshener,
redaktor; TURIOV, G.A., inshener, redaktor; TIRAHOV, A.Ya.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Assembling machine tools; a concise reference manual] Montash
metalloreshushchago oborudovaniia; kretkos spravochnoe posobie.

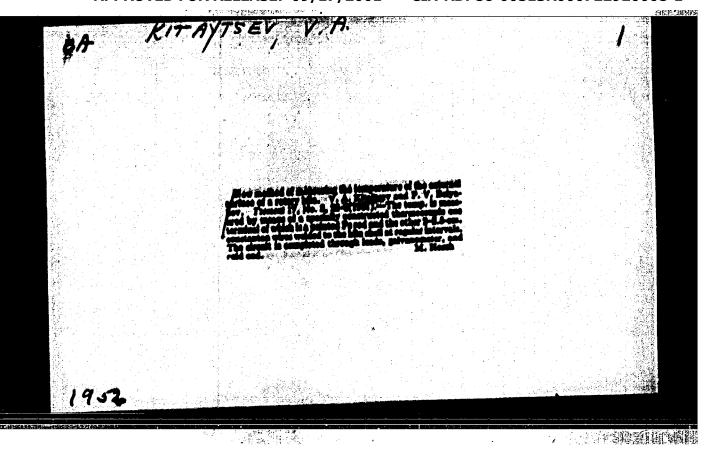
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DVORBIROVA, H.I., Velimicheskiy redaktor.

[Mineral wool] Mineral nais vata. Pod red. V.A. Kitaitseva.

Moskva, Gos. isd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialsm. 1953. 234 p.

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KITAYTSHY, Y.A.: GURVICH, R.M.; KOROL'KOV, I.V.; GINZBURG, D.B., doktor teknicheskikh nauk, professor, retsensent; NCKHRATYAN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SCKOL'SKIY, I.Y., redaktor; LYURKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Heat engineering and heating installations in the building materials industry] Teplotekhnika i teplovye ustanovki v promyshlemnosti stroitel nyth materialov. 3-e isd. perer. i dep. Moskva. Gos. isd-vo lit-ry po stroitel nym materialam, 1954. 495 p. (MRA 8:4) (Heat engineering) (Building materials industry)

KITATTSEY, Yladinir Andrewevich; IVANOV, O.M., kand.tekhn.neuk, neuchnyy red.; GOMOZOVA, W.A., red.isd-ve; ML'KINA, B.M., tekhn.red.

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POLUKHIN, P.I., prof., doktor tekhn.neuk, red.; GRIMBERG, B.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.neuk; KANTENIK, S.K., dotsent, kand.tekhn.neuk; ZHADAN, V.T., dotsent, kand.tekhn.neuk; VASIL'YEV, D.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.neuk; LABHIN, B.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.neuk, nauchnyy red.; LAKHTIN, Tu.M., prof., doktor tekhn.neuk, retsensent; KITATISEV, V.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.neuk, retsensent; RAZYGRAYEV, A.M., insh., retsensent; TUDINA, L.A., red.izd-ve; RYAZANOV, P.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. Pod obahchei red. P.I.Polukhina. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.meterialam, 1960. 460 p. (MIRA 14:3)

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KITAYTSEV, V. A.

Doc Tech Sci - (diss) "Technology of heat-insulating materials." Moscow, 1961. 32 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 211)

KAL'YANOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; MERZINAK, Abram Naumovich; KITAYTSEV, V.A., red.; TYUTYUNIK, M.S., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Vermiculite and perlite: porous aggregates for insulating articles and concretes] Vermikulit i perlit - poristye zapolniteli dlia teplo-isoliatsionnykh isdelii i betonov. Pod red. V.A.Kitaitseva. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit.i stroit. materialsm, 1961. 153 p. (MIRA 14:12)

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KHIGEROVICH, M.I., doktor tekhn. nsuk, prof.; MERKIN, A.P., insh.; KITAYISEV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nsuk, dots., retsensent;

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KHIGEROVICH, M.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LOGGINOV, G.I., doktor khim. nauk, prof.; MERKIN, A.P., inzh.; FILIH, A.P., aspirant; KITAYTSEV. V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyas. prof., retsenzent

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L.M.; ETIN, A.O.; YAKHONTOVA, N.Ye.; KITAYISEV, Vladimir,

Andrevevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SKRAMTAYEV,

B.G., glav. red.; TROKHIMOVSKAYA, I.P., zam. glav. red.;

KRAVCHENKO, I.V., red.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., red.;

KRZHEMINSKIY, S.A., red.; ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., red.; BALAT'YEV,P.K.

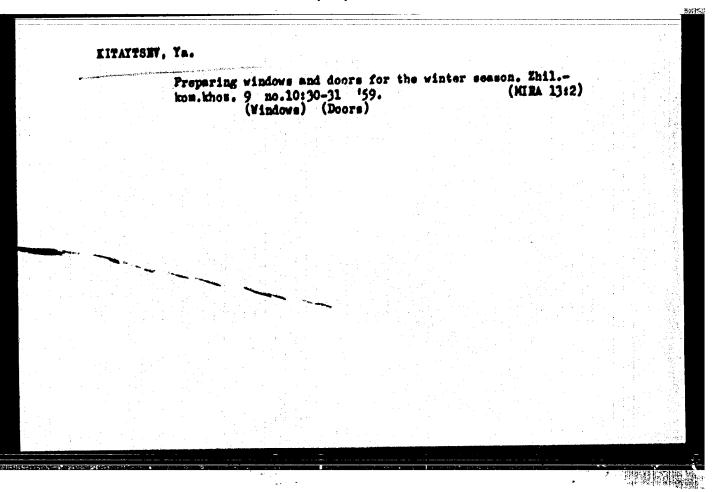
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[Manual on the manufacture of heat insulating and acoustical materials] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu teploizo
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NESOV, V.D., inzh., red.; <u>KITAYTSEVA, I.S.</u>, inzh., red.; STRASHNYKH, V.P., red.izd-va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tokhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroiisdat. Pt.2. Sec.L.ch.7. [Specifications for the design of stores] Magaziny; normy proektirovaniia (SNiP II-L. 7-62). 1962. 21 p. (MIRA 16:12)

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Row grop cultiv	vator for sugar 158. (Sugar beets)	beets, Nekh.	machinery)	[9] (MTRA	11:6)

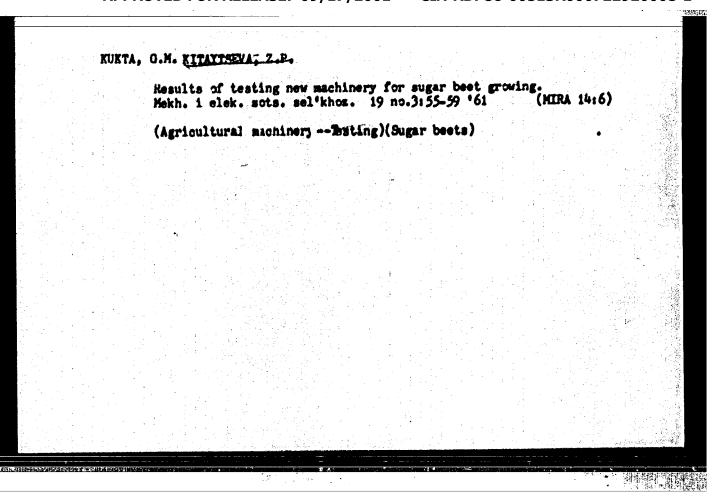
RIPATERNA, S.P. [Eyteiteeve, S.P.], insh.

Per further improvement of mechinery for hervesting sugar bests.

Nekh, sil', hosp, 9 no, 7:17-19 Jl '58.

(Sugar bests--Marvesting)

(Sugar bests--Marvesting)



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V.I.]; KITATTSEVA, Z.P.; KOVAL', M.M.; KOLODA, V.D.; KORSKOV,
O.O.; KREMISKAYA, To;D. [Kremins'ka, B.D.]; KUKTA, G.M. [Kukta, H.M.],
insh.-meshkan.; PIVOVAR, S.G. [Pivovar, S.H.]; SOLOVBY, V.I.; OLEFIHERKO, G.A. [Olefirenko, H.A.], red.; GULKEKO, O.I. [Bulenko, O.I.],
tekhn.red.

[Hew agricultural machines] Hovi sil's'kohospodars'ki mashyni.
Kyiv, Dersh.vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1959. 231 p.
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(Agricultural machinery)

AHAH'YEV, Sergey Petrovich; KITAYSKIY, Tevgeniy Vladimirovich; MASOMOV, 11'ya Dmitriyevich; MEYEMBURG, Vadim Tevgen'yevich; PAVLOV, K.V., otv. red.; CHECHKOV, L.V., red. isd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Boring and blasting, driving and supporting of mines] Burovsryvnye raboty, provedenie i kreplenie gornykh vyrabotok. By S.P.Anan'ev i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekkn. isd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 355 p. (MIRA 14:9) (Mining engineering) (Blasting)

KITAZAWA, G.

Nondestructive testing of wood. p. 347.

PAIPAR. (Faipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1959.

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Qeneralisation of Chebyshev polynomials, Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 38 no.51263-270 164. (MIRA 17:6)

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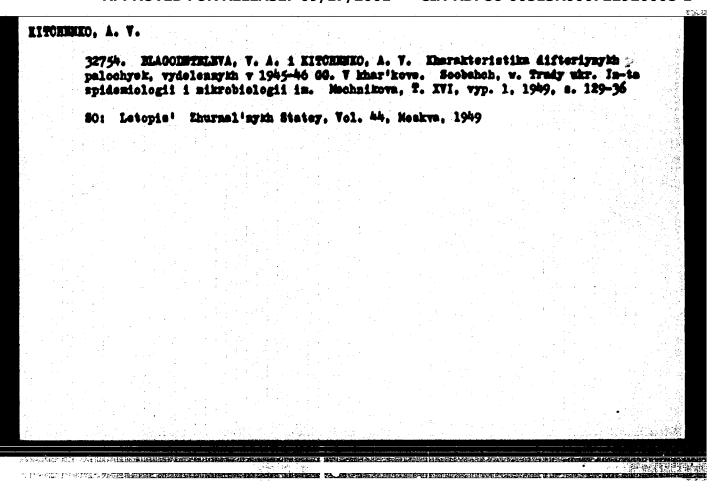
KITBALYAH, A.A., red.; AXIXBEKYAH, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Summaries of reports delivered at the Fifth All-Union Conference on the Theory of Functions] Tesisy dokladov V-1 Vsesoiusnoi konferentsii po teorii funktsii. Isd-vo Akad.nsuk Armienskoi SSR, 1960. 125 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyusnaya konferentsiya po teorii funktsiy, 5th. (Functions--Congresses)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy SSR. (Series, Orthogonal) (Functions, Entire)	Expansion into biorthogonal systems composed of Vofunctions. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser.fizmat. nauk 1 17-47 '61.	olterra 14 no.6: (MIRA 15:1)
	1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Armyanskoy (Series, Orthogonal) (Functions, Entire)	SSR.

KITBALY			
	Work of the in Erivan. (Erivan-	All-Union Conference on the Theory of Functions held Usp. mat. nauk 16 no.4:241-242 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8) -MathematicsCongresses) (Functions)	



PALAFT, B.L.; BLAGOLETHLEVA, V.A.; KITCHEREO, A.V.; CLETHIKOVA, Ye.A.

Effect of eleep induced by drugs upon the development of certain infections. Shur, mikrobiol., epid.; issun. no.3189 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Is Khar'kovskogo institute epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Nechnikova i kafedry mikrobiologii Khar'kovskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. (Sleep) (Infection)

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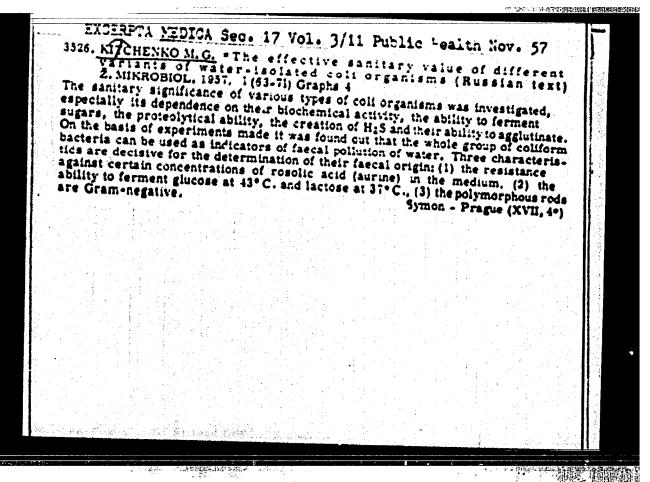
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ALICHERA .. HY FD-2312 USSR/Medicine - Pharmacology; Central nervous system and infection Pub 148 - 13/36 Card 1/1 : Gres'-Edel'man, B, Ye.; Zhuk, A. S.; Kitchenko, A. V. Author : The effects of processes of excitation and inhibition of the cen-Title tral nervous system on the course of experimental streptococci infections : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. No 2, 38-39, Feb 1955 Periodical : On the basis of the experimental results described, arrive at the Abstract following conclusions: white mice (highly susceptible to infection with hemolytic streptococci) are protected by caffeine from death on infection in a considerable percentage of cases, not protected by urethan (death expedited), and not protected by medinal (died at the same time as control animals); while guinea pigs relatively insusceptible to infection) are made more susceptible by caffeine and protected by urethan. : Khar'kov Institute of Vaccines and Sera imeni Mechnikov; Chair of Institution Microbiology, Ukrainian Institute of Advanced Training for Physicians Submitted : July 15, 1954

7-3 USER / Microbiology. Microorganisms Pathogenic to Runns and Animals. Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Mol.; No 8, 1958, No 33824 Author : Shohit, O. R., Kitchenko, A. V. : Characteristics of Intestinal Bacilli Isolated from Dysen-1 Not given Inst tery Patients and Healthy Individuals. Roport 2. Morpho-Title logical, Cultural, Permentative, and Serological Properties of Intestinal Bacilli Parastrains Isolated from Dysentery Patients and from Healthy Individuals. Orig Pub : 8b. rabot po dizenterii, Kharkov, 1956, 13-16. Abstract : Intestinal bacilli parastrains yielding a positive reaction of agglutination with Flexner serus type "c" were isolated from patients in whom the dysentory stimulant was not found on feces emmination. Strains agglutinated by Flexner serving in high dilutions were virulent to mice. In a portion of **巴拉克 套撑** Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57663 100 : Kitchenko A Author Inst Januar : Not given : Characteristic of Coli Bacilli Isolated from Title Dysenteric patients and healthy persons. Report 3. Characteristic of Parastrains of the Coli Ba-cillus Isolated from Patients Ill with Dysentery, After Passing Through the Organism of White Mice : Sb. rabot po dizenterii, Kharkov, 1956, 17-25 Orig Pub : The results of the passing of two strains of the coli bacillus, isolated from patients ill with Abstract dysentery of an unconfirmed diagnosis, through the organism of white mice are reported. Both strains were found to be wirulent for mice and to possess antigens common with the Flexner's type O dysentery bacillus. **Card 1/1** 33 **37** 3

	Organization of material and technical procurement of the order bureau in the locomotive depot in Kr Elek. 1 tepl. tiaga 9 no.ll:6-8 N 165.	nt and work rasnodar.	
	1. Lokomotivnoye depo Krasnodar.	(MIRA 19:1)	
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* *	ing sayan na panggalang at taon na panggalang sayan na panggalang sayan na panggalang sayan na panggalang saya Biokhirang managgalang sayan na panggalang sayan na panggalang sayan na panggalang sayan na panggalang sayan n		



AUTHOR:

Kitchenko, N.A., Mining Engineer

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司。現代性機能

TITLE:

Delivery of Props into the Pits by Pipe (Transportirovka krepezhnogo lesa v shakhtu po trubem)

PERIODICAL:

Gornyy shurnal, 1958, Nr 8, p 68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

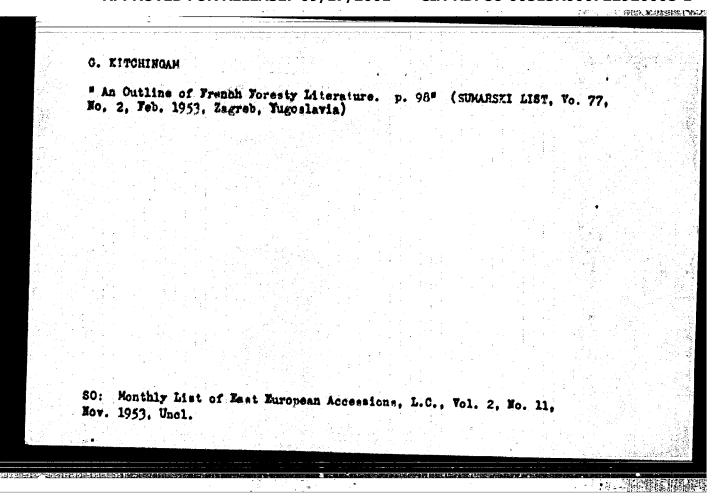
The author describes the delivery of mine props into the pits through the pipes installed in vertical shafts in East Germany. There is 1 diagram.

1. Mines--Equipment 2. Pipes--Applications 3. Mining engineering

Card 1/1

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KITCHE	III) - Hedri	
	Device for sliding timbering into the "Hovaya" Mine of the Rosa Luxenburg Mining Enherprise. Kolyma 21 no.2:7-8 F *59. (MIRA 12:7)	
	1. Mauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut. (Krivoy RegHine timbering)	

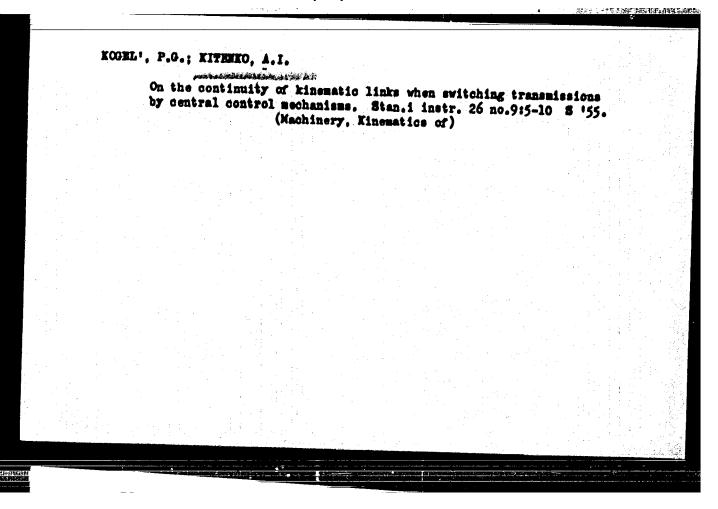


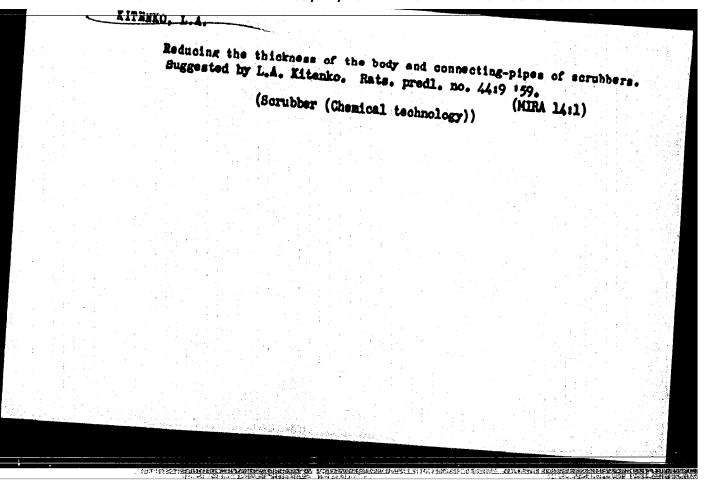
KITALADZA, Ye.S.; KPSHTAYN, F.G.; ALKESETEVA, A.A.; SOROKINA, Ye.Yu.;
KHMAZEVA, L.D.; LOZHKINA, A.N.; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya.; KHARAKRASH'YAH,
K.T.

Clinical and virological study of influensa during the 1959 winter
cutbreak. Vop. virus. 6 no.5:629-8-0 '61. (MirA 16:1)

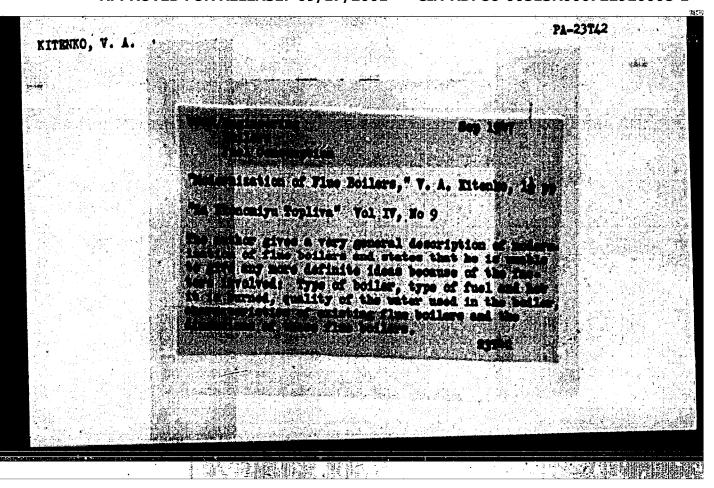
1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Tyanovskogo AMM SSSR, Moskva.

(INTLUENZA)





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